Notre Dame Scholastic.
Devoted to the interests of the Students.

“LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.”

VOLUME III.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.
NUMBER II.

Notre Dame.*

(Continued from page 47.)

Notre Dame has all the advantages to be had from Religious Orders; and to maintain those advantages, the greatest care is taken of the Novitiates,—in which the raw material, coming from out the world, is moulded, and men of various nations, characters and degrees, are formed to the religious state, are taught that the great aim of man upon earth is to save his own soul by helping others to save theirs, and thus doing all in his power to serve God.

But though the advantages resulting from Religious Orders are great, though the life of abnegation Religious must lead is the best when viewed from the stand-point of faith, it is easily perceived that to the natural man, to one who seeks his own ease, his own ways, it is not a life extremely attractive. A holy Doctor of the Church, commenting on the texts of the New Testament in which our Blessed Redeemer says that His followers saying on the texts of the New Testament in which our Blessed Redeemer says that His followers must renounce the enjoyment of all things on earth, to one who seeks his own ease, heedless of the One who has paid the great price to redeem his soul, and whose debt he has to pay, it is a task for which he is not fitted, and he is driven to seek other paths to happiness, where lesson and stimulus is needed. He is like the young man, the rich young man, who said, I will go to the kingdom of Heaven, if I can find one. He is like the rich young man, who, after receiving the commandment of His Master, went away, sad, for he had great possessions, and could not bring himself to part with them. He is like the young man, who, after receiving the commandment of His Master, went away, sad, for he had great possessions, and could not bring himself to part with them. He is like the young man, who, after receiving the commandment of His Master, went away, sad, for he had great possessions, and could not bring himself to part with them.

But there is another side of the medal: there are always to be found men in this good natured, money world, who recognize they have a soul, that other men have souls, that there are souls to be saved, and that there are aspirations of the human heart that cannot be satisfied by mere wealth and pleasures; there are men who act from supernatural motives, who feel that God alone can satisfy the intense longings of the heart for happiness, and that this happiness is to be fully realized only by union with God in heaven, after serving Him faithfully on earth.

And these men are found in all classes of society, the well educated, the talented, the illustrious, the obscure, the wise and the foolish. It was to give an opportunity to all to realize these great aspirations of the soul, that Father Sorin opened two Novitiates, one for those destined for the priesthood, the other forlay brothers, whether devoted to teaching in colleges and schools, or to manual labor and teaching trades to young boys.

The Brothers’ Novitiate was first established on the Island, the dearest, pleasantest, most secluded spot of Notre Dame. In 1845, Father Granger opened the Novitiate on the Island, and remained until 1847, when he went to Indianapolis. After a brief sojourn in that city, Father Granger with others to save theirs, and thus doing all in his power to serve God.

The Novice Brothers for many years had Father Letourneau to direct them in the way they should go; he was assisted, at times, by Bro. Ange, and at others, by Bro. Vincent, who, in the beginning, was Master of Novices himself, and who, in his venerable old age, continues to be Director of the Novitiate, in that new home which was occupied by the Novice Brothers. May God grant him many years to edify the young generation of Brothers, and to show them, by example, what a true Religious is.

Speaking of Bro. Vincent, reminds us that we should go back again to the year 1844, where we left the College building just up. We really forgot whether we put it under roof and put a stem up on it. It was under roof. Not one of your new-fangled French roofs, with slate and gravel and pitch and all the modern improvements, but a good old-fashioned peaked roof, with shingles on—oak shingles at that, which turned up and warped beautifully in the sun, and thus ventilated the attic. They had no steam then; there wasn’t even any talk about a railroad through South Bend—and they used flat bands of iron for rails on the tender Michigan Central Road, which, at that time had slowly made its way from Detroit as far as Marshall; and which, besides occasionally throwing off the rails into creeks and down embankments, used to poke “snakes” at the passengers, up through the cars. Ah! those were jolly days to travel in; any train then could beat a trotting horse, not only in speed but in shaking you up. But I digress. They had no steam in the College then; but after nearly freezing all the students and Professors to death with hot-air furnaces through the winter, and then well nigh making a big bonfire of the College towards spring, concocting in one half hour the caloric that would have kept the building comfortable. If judiciously spread, through the winter days and nights, they fell back on stoves in which wood was burned. That mode of heating continued until 1893, when the present efficient steam heating apparatus was successfully introduced.

Bell’s have always been a favorite mode of making a noise at Notre Dame. In these primitive days that continuance of the spirit to the year 1844—the brief notice we occasionally make of the present time, may be likened to speeded expressions on a bicycle—we make only one track and that a narrow one. In these primitive days there was a fine-tuned bell in the college steeple where it did service, especially on two occasions, when it alarmed the neighborhood and woke up the sleeping community to extinguish the flames in which, without the bell,
the College would have been enveloped. When the church was built, Mr. Gregory Campana constructed a beautiful belfry on it, over the sanctuary, and put this bell in the belfry. There it rang out so very early as any marriage bell, until one stormy day in March, it may have been April—for the winds get very much mixed up in this region of country and are no respecters of months; it has all along been a matter of at least some grievance that it is not known when they come or whither they go; but here is added the further grievance that it isn’t known when they are going to come. On the third of March, or April, when the belfry was down, and the bell that came along with it, and now rings in the belfry of the Convent of St. Mary’s. Talking of bells, we will exalt the suitor, as far as Notre Dame is concerned, by briefly stating that the original bell, just mentioned, was succeeded by a large one of perhaps, the continual clatter of so many smaller ones. This bell, with the yoke, weighs over seven tons, roughly, cracked in disgust, and was sold for bell foundry. The bell was charted in 1844. On account of the land being so encumbered with timber, and the small numbers of men, the College, Manual Labor School, and shops were grouped together too closely.

The Manual Labor School, as well as the College, was chartered in 1844. On account of the land being so encumbered with timber, and the small number of men, the College, Manual Labor School and shops were grouped together too closely. Brother Francis Xavier’s carpenter and joiner shops were the first established. Brother Benedict soon followed with his locksmith shop, and there was made some of the most wonderful clocks and keys our youthful eyes ever rested upon; then the shoe shop, tailor shop, and others followed in succession, not all springing up at once, but by degrees as their want was felt, or as men able to conduct them presented themselves.

The inner life of the College is given in another section, but we cannot refrain from saying something of its history at this time.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

* These were ours, but not new, and when the stamps delayed it was one of the sights of the neighborhood to witness the genteel stamp perforator closing the files. If any one doubts our scarcity on the stamp question, we point, for corroborative vindication, to those venerable relics that ornament the fence corners of the country. We marvel at the thriving biddings along the abbe avenue in front of the College.

The Harvard Advocate comes to us regularly, and is among our best of periodicals. It is well worthy of its name. However, as the internal events of the nation, or extraneous promotion, or other requisites, do not concern us, we must be allowed to express our regret at seeing so many of its columns occupied with advertise-ments. Are there any limitations toward the support of the Harvard Advocate?

The Harvard Advocate.

The "Notre Dame Scholastic." A Hundred Years to Come.

By Mr. C.

Who’ll pres for gold this crowded street
A hundred years to come!
Who’ll tread yon church with willing feet
A hundred years to come!
Pawns on the shelf, a smile on the mouth,
And Child say, with his bow of truth;
(Oh, how poor, on heart and soul,
Where will the countless millions be
A hundred years to come?

A hundred years to come, we all within our glasses shall sleep
A hundred years to come;
No Irving shall we see
A hundred years to come;
But even as the snow still falls,
And others then our streets will fill;
And others’ words will sing as gay, and
And bright the sunshine of to-day,
A hundred years to come!

For the "Notre Dame Scholastic." Christian Plays versus Puritan Van- daliism.

After the religious and moral training during college and academic life, next to well qualified Professors or teachers, the most trustworthy books, teach the recreations and amusements of the young.

For the "Notre Dame Scholastic." A hundred years to come.

The less insignificant and frivolous the pastimes, the better; first, because a neutral position between good and wicked is so hard to sust ain; and again, because the Christian youth should never for one moment lose sight of his supernatural destiny. Not in school duties, not in business hours have the vile learned their vile tabbites, but in their moments of leisure, in time unincumbered by obligations to others, and claimed to belong strictly to themselves.

Brilliant on the first page of that noble code of human morals, the Catholic Catechism, we find this question: Who made you? The answer follows: "God made me." Then comes the question: Why did He make you? with the response, "God made me that I might know Him, love Him, and serve Him in this world, and be happy with Him for ever in the next."

It is, yet, us now inquire, that we often find young persons who are trained in good Christian schools, and sometimes even who from earliest infancy have been accustomed to serve in the sanctuary, and yet who misapplying their education, are unbecoming in their conduct.

We must be allowed to express our regret at seeing so many of its columns occupied with advertise-ments.
durate music will find no response in any heart where the elevating power of harmony has once been felt. We may say the same of the drama.

Those who have the knowledge of none but that vital drama, which plays suited to the tastes of a corrupt public, may blindly fancy that there is something intrinsically evil in dramatic composition; but such should pause and recall the fact that it is the intellectual and moral state of audiences which decides the character of plays presented. It would be absurd to offer the best parts of Shakespeare to a New York or Chicago audience. They would hit the actors from the stage for their stupidity in setting before them a sight that is decadent in the natural and sentimental parts. Now, we ask if a university should be measured by the same rule as a fast city? Emphatically so. A university is supposed to contain the best portion of our population: the young, the fresh, pure spirits of the world, the sons of the best families; of fathers and mothers who appreciate education, and who mean to give to their children the superior advantages afforded nowhere else. Plays for the above-described class of minds, without being strictly intellectual and moral in style, should be not only dignified but strongly marked for their moral and religious worth, out on the low estimate placed upon the good sense of young men who take "Aedilean" for their motto! Unfortunately indeed is it for them if they have a mind for nothing above farce. Fitful, ah! the satirist puts upon their faith, if dramas embodying mawkish liberalism and infidelity, of whatever age (whether that of Cato or of a later period), be their highest moral! At best, this is not the case. Distress of liberalism and its bitter consequences is taking firm hold of the hearts of our young men. The literature which has plastered and d須ished its shameless youth, they will honestly and indignantly trample under foot, and the countless noble themes afforded by Christian heroism will be brought out and wrought into noble plays.

We have said that there is an irrepressible love for the dramatic in the human heart. To prove this we have only to watch any group of bright children when free to act themselves. Rob them of their dimes, if you ruin their imagination. The ideal-man is reflected in the fancy of the boy; and he plays that he is a merchant, a gentleman of leisure, a teacher, a soldier, an orator, or a priest, according to his admiration of any given character. To elevate him above the idea of mankind is the heart of the boy must be the object of a truly noble pastime, and in no way can this be so perfectly done as by identifying him with this ideal by giving him the character to act. Let us have heroes like the chevalier Bayard, "won the homage of his savage jailors, who would constrain him to become their sultan. Bring for­

The beautiful Office of the Blessed Virgin, rec­

ized in choir by many Religious Communities, is but the drama of Heaven enacted upon earth: praise, thanksgiving and supplication, presented in that exquiste "Order" which is "Heaven's first law." The officiant, the choristers, and each one engaged, has his particular part assigned. Each side rises and sits alternately. All acknowledge with profound homage the mention of the holy Name. At the "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus," and at the "Gloria," the observer is impressed with the truth that every member of the choir feels himself uniting with the angelic choirs.

What is the most complete opera compared to this Office when sung, shouted or recited with the true spirit? Simply nothing; and why? There is a significance to the former which en­

bles the beholder, and which will last forever. The latter is but the expression of low and ephemeral passions, gross as the earth to which they belong. We see how noble the dramas in reality, and how regarded in former times. Must the trifling spirit of infidelity destroy or debase its legitimate use? We believe not, for the pro­

vince of Christian education is to reform abuses, and not to succumb to them, as we should virtu­

ously do should we yield to puritanics whins, or fail to raise the standard of university entertain­

ments.

A Slight Mistake.

Editors " Notre Dame Scholastic."

Gentlemen,—In No. 10 of the SCHOLASTIC I ob­served that my return to Notre Dame, after an ab­sence of six months on other duty, is kindly noticed. I certainly feel thankful for the attention paid to so insignificant a personage as myself, and to the still more insignificant events of my going out and coming in. Yet I feel called upon, in justice to the observer is impressed

feels himself uniting with the angelic choirs.

The true spirit? Simply nothing; and why?

must be the object of a truly noble pastime, and in no way can this be so perfectly done as by identifying him with this ideal by giving him the character to act. Let us have heroes like the chevalier Bayard, "Won the homage of his savage jailors, who would constrain him to become their sultan. Bring forward men like Godfrey and Tancred, Colomba and Cardinal Ximenez, and fill young hearts with a love for their virtues, and the effect upon public morals would be most wonderful. Young per­sons must be improved by engaging their activity in some direction above—and in a manner supe­erior to—other mental and physical institutions. They must be taught to forget themselves in their love for what is more pure and noble than themselves. This is the object of all true Christian culture. But let us sum up our case of Christian Plays versus Puritan Vanit""
Decline and Downfall of the Roman People.

AN ESSAY BY J. C. RIEHMAN.

Rome owed her superiority over the other nations of the world chiefly to the character of the people. From the degeneracy of that character may be dated the decline of the Roman people. Ever since the time of Romulus, the principal occupations of the Romans were carrying on war and tilling the ground. In early times, they were actuated entirely by patriotism in the strictest sense of that word, and carried out their ideas of justice with invincible impartiality. Take for example the unyielding sternness with which Sulla degraded his own son to death after they had been convicted of a conspiracy against their country.

The Romans were a free, a bold, and a hardy race, and could flourish only in a free soil. Their diet consisted of milk and vegetables, and they rarely indulged in meat, while, for long ages, the use of wine was altogether unknown. But in the course of time a great and ruinous change came over this nation. The addition of slaves might arraign its master and punish him for the many injuries they had suffered from him. The Romans, who had hitherto contended only with frequen¬ ces, were now to defend themselves against victorious slaves. In less than four centuries Rome had become the prey of flames.

Thus fell that proud and powerful nation. And where she has stood, flourished, and fallen, Christ is still reigning. Now hopes may be entertained that the Roman Empire shall stand for many years. She certainly would have existed for a long time, had all her emperors been like Augustus. But after his death she was year after year slowly approaching her downfall.

In the third century, it is thought that no less than fifty emperors reigned. The inhabitants of a country many hundreds miles square were des¬ troyed by the barbarians. The great divided the empire between his two sons. This not only hastened her downfall. Instead of uniting in one common cause to check the advance of the barbarians, one party invited them to invade the land, that it might overcome the other. The barbarians had a firm hold on Rome and Italy; the fields were devastated, cities and villages plundered, many buildings that had stood for centuries became the prey of flames.

The Roman people were no longer masters of their own fate. They had handed over their destinies to the hands of foreign conquerors. Rome was no longer safe, and the Romans were no longer able to make their country safe for themselves. The Roman people were no longer able to make their country safe for themselves. The Roman people were no longer able to make their country safe for themselves. The Roman people were no longer able to make their country safe for themselves. The Roman people were no longer able to make their country safe for themselves.

Review in Studies.

The usual division of a section or term, in an American college, is into two unequal parts, the first and larger part being used for studies in advance; the other part for studies in review. There are certainly very grave objections to this plan of study. A mode of study which the student will discard as soon as he leaves college. A student goes over a subject or book in lessons of a certain length. But in order that an idea may be followed, the same subject or book again in lessons of about three times the length first given. Does a professional man study in this way? He masters his subject and goes on, by repeating the leading contents, or what is still better, at his own notes.

The plan of college study ought to be similar to that of the professional man. The student's advance in a subject should be attended with so much repetition as he goes on, that no further review should take place in the recitation room. This is precisely the point to be aimed at, to preserve the necessity of the perfecting of a subject in study, as now carried on. On the present system, two classes of students are injured. Those who have not mastered the subjects of study in advance, do not need the long period of review. In a very short time, a day or two, such students can re-read and revise all they have gone over, and be ready for the final recitation, or examination. Another class of students, the indolent and the irregular, could not cherish the hope of being able, by extra study, to bring up their neglected studies, and thus tide over into the next section, only to repeat the same process of induction in the first week of the last week of the term.

The student should know that he will have no opportunity afforded by the system of study adopted of reviewing any part of his subject in advance; that every portion of his work in advance is a finality, and that his advance work will go on to the time when the test will be applied to ascertain the proficiency during the term. It is an insult to the intellect of a student to say that a subject well studied and thoroughly mastered at the beginning of three months' session, is not fully and completely at the command of the intellect at the close of that period.
Maximilian E. Girac, LL. D., Mus. Doc.

A sense of gratitude calls us to speak once more of Professor Girac, who departed from us on Christmas eve, December 25th, 1859. Nothing now remains which we can do but pay our tribute to his memory, which will for many, many long years be dearly cherished by all who had the good fortune to know him. All at Notre Dame did know him. Very many received instruction at his hands; every one saw him in the prominent position which he occupied, and not a few experienced the amiability of his character. In his last illness he was well against growing weakness, but his frame, worn out by old age and a life of active employment, was compelled to succumb.

He went to his new home only after he had made his life a success. He developed his own mind with all that was useful and beautiful; he greatly enriched, by his numerous contributions, the music of the Catholic service, and withal did not neglect his own heart, which it nurtured with a steadfast faith and a practical Christian life. Though dead, he still lives in his works. The attentive listener to his compositions sees the most benevolent combination of all the characteristics which we expect to find in all characters, but he so far surpassed it as to make himself remarkable. The prominent feature in his character was positiveness. If you spoke of a single note in his composition, he would maintain that it should be so, it must be so. If you consulted him on a composition of any of the masters in music, he would give his opinion, as formed, in such a manner and supported by such arguments, and was useless to gainsay it; if he had formed no opinion he would not venture one on the spur of the moment. With regard to Mozart, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Wagner, etc., his ideas were irrevocably fixed—fixed from a judgment, the result of a very reasonable and highly educated mind and a life devoted solely to art from the pure love of art itself. When he took up a position, he held fast to it; when he did not, he remained passive. When he engaged in anything, he put into it his whole soul, for he was gifted with the ability to concentrate his mind upon any subject, without which it would have been useless for him to be a successful performer in his art—and with it in his works of art he was capable of eliciting the admiration of all.

Of his memory he was very sparing, but when an object of charity presented itself which was worthy of his attention, he was always found to be most liberal.

In Dr. Girac's intercourse with society he was always found truly polite, and never in any instance was he deportment from the dignity which always characterized his deportment. His politeness no one could say was superficial or the result of a designing mind. It came from a heart that was kind, and was amiable, not only on account of his religious feeling, which was true, sincere, and well grounded, but from the continued contemplation of the beauties of art. His compositions were put through every feature in its constancy, and it was that which so mysteriously attached his younger pupils to him. Yet there was that in his constancy which showed the man of mind—the solid, thoughtful forehead, the bright penetrating eyes, the firm and decisive lips—all that could show externally a fixed and straightforward honest character.

In the labor of his profession he was everpatient, taking but little exercise, and recreating his mind only by impromptu performance on the 'cello. He was gifted with a refined taste for the aesthetic. In his compositions, especially in his Masses, the sense conveyed by the works is expressive by the music, as only a refined mind and a thorough master could express them. 'A CruciFixus' is never a 'Gloria,' a 'Miserere' a 'Laudamus Te,' or an 'Agnus Dei' a 'Hosanna.' The greater portion of his compositions, especially his Masses, are in the pure Italian style, to which he was much attached. Some of his compositions for full orchestra are very elaborate, artistically and effectively wrought up: to produce the solemn and strange effects seemed to be a characteristic of his heavier compositions. Almost the last labor of his life Dr. Girac expended, on the completion of his new work on Harmony, which is still in manuscript. It has been examined by the best critics in this country, and very highly praised. The following is what one of them remarks upon Dr. Girac and his work:

We are also mindful of Dr. Girac's thorough practical training under the great Cherubini, the clearest and most comprehensive teacher of the day and that his style of instrumentation, though at times a little melismatous, possesses a marked resemblance to that of Cherubini, in the clear and straightforward periods of Cherubini.

Dr. Girac was born in the south of France, somewhat below the medium height, and possessed a robust constitution which he preserved to his advanced age. His attainments were worthy of his active mind. He was well acquainted with French, English, German, Italian, Latin, and Greek; French, Latin and Greek he was for many years engaged in teaching. English he did not speak very plainly, owing to his active mind and his interest in many of the works of the principal older masters. Of his compositions, as many are elaborate, some are very elaborate, and others are well executed, with Latin words adapted; also a series which appeared in the AVE MARIA; "Variazioni," from the masterworks, Mozart, etc., with Latin words adapted; also a series which appeared in the AVE MARIA; "Variations on Popular Airs, for violin and orchestra," many arrangements for a full orchestra (some of them very elaborate) and a very large number of solos for soprano, alto, baritone, tenor, and bass, nearly all of the latter designed for the Catholic Church service. Some of his compositions, by far the greater number, remain unpublished, which, together with his property, falls by his will to his daughter, Mrs. Reynaud, now residing in Paris.

Debre.—Died at Notre Dame, Ind., on Saturday Jan. 29th, at the early age of 18, after a brief but severe illness, and following for the last time the mortal exercises of our Holy Mother the Church, the Master, Michael D'Alcy, of Dayton, Ohio, who had been a seminary pupil of the Manual Labor School, and who in various ways had endeared himself to his fellow-spirits, all of whom received and offered up Holy Communion on Sunday morning by way of suffrage for their departed companion and friend, and afterwards sorrowfully accompanied his remains to their last resting place. For the last year this young man has earnestly striven to become a good practical Christian, and by the frequent reception of the Sacraments given an excellent example to his fellow-pupils, who will not easily forget the lesson taught by his early death. May he rest in peace.

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CASTOR, POLYX, AND ADDITOR.—Editors.

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NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
Arrival of Students.

Richard Fabey, Marion, Ohio.
George W. Reilly, Galena, Illinois.
Henry P. Knack, Lexington, Ky.
E. Hamilton, Flint, Michigan.
J. M. McCarthy, Huntington, Ind.
Peter H. Finneott, St. Genevieve, Mo.
Fitzman O'Ashe, Michigan City, Ind.
P. Moran, St. Louis, Mo.
J. O'Sullivan, Peru, Illinois.
A. Randall, Joliet, Illinois.
Frank C. Randall, Joliet, Illinois.
Charles Deooff, Louisville, Ky.
George O. Rennie, Winoos, Minn.
Edwin D. Fisher, Nashville, Tenn.
Casper B. Kuhn, Lafayette, Indiana.
L. Hoover, Lafayette, Indiana.
William Conaty, McComb, Nebraska.

Table of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—Dec. 10.
J. M. Garrey, B. G. Beamer, N. Mitchell, J. Mol-
son, G. Holend, W. Rooney.
Dec. 17.
L. B. Logan, H. Harlow, P. Ryan, J. Zahm, T.
H. Grier, A. B. Riepeult, A. Fox, C. Clarke, W. W.
Roy, P. Pederspiel.
B. Mathes, L. Wilson, T. Murphy, A. W. Arreng-
ton, J. M. Gear, J. K. Finley.
Jan. 21.
W. Roberts, T. Stratton, R. Finley, P. B. Shep-
W. Ryan, L. McOsker, F. Kast, W. White, C.
Hutchinson, F. P. Dwyer, C. Vinson.
Jan. 17.
H. O'Neill, H. Ackoff, J. Nash, F. Witte, M.
Malancon, J. Rumeny, C. Morgan, J. Glynn, K.
Espey, J. Cassella, J. Harris.
W. Fletcher, W. Wisnack, D. Egan, W. White,
C. Clark, J. Monterey, L. Mc-
Kernan, P. Dolanske and J. McCormack.

The Examinations.

The Exercises of the Examination have been car-
ried on very satisfactorily, and have given full
evidence of the real learning and proficiency of the
students. Tuesday, 25th, and Thursday, 27th, were
appointed for the written examination in all the
branches taught at the University. The peculiar-
ity of the written examination is mainly in the
interchange of classes by the professors, no one
being allowed to examine his own classes. As for
the oral examination, 100 being the highest
percentage.

The result of the Examination has been made
known to the students and Faculty, it was thought proper to
announced by the students to the best of their abilities. The percentage
of the written examination is mainly in the

students. Tuesday, 25th, and Thursday, 27th, were

are promoted to Fifth Latin.

Second Latin.—This class is taught by Prof.
W. Ivers. The best notes at the examination of this
class were awarded to Messrs. C. Goddard, C.
Dodge, N. Mitchell, W. McFarland. This class
has made good progress during the session.
A new class of Latin, under Mr. John Luth, was just begun, and is well attended.

First Greek.—Will continue for one term.
Mr. M. Mahony deserves special mention in this class.

Second Greek.—Taught by Mr. John A. O'Con-
nell. It numbers many well qualified men. Those
who excelled at the examination. Notes were highest are Messrs.
W. Waldo, R. McCarthy and J. Garrity.

Third Greek.—Taught by Prof. A. J. Stone. Messrs. J. Zahn, D. Tighe and E. Gambee are
worthy of special mention for good application and progress.

Fourth Greek.—This class will discontinue for one term.
Mr. J. Dickinson is promoted to Third Greek.

Fifth Greek.—Taught by Prof. M. Benson. A
large number of talent students, among whom we
will specially notice those whose notes were best at
the examination. Messrs. A. W. Arrington, D. Egam, P. Dwyer, J. Nash, R. Staley and J. Shan-
mahan.

A new class has begun with Prof. W. T. John-
son.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Prominent among the Classes taught at Notre
Dame is that of English Literature, composed of
students who have previously gone through one
year's course of Rhetoric. Rev. Father hallinan,
Professor. Among the best students of the class

First Rhetoric.—Taught by Prof. Howard. A
large class of intelligent young men. The best
notes were deserved by Messrs. E. B. Gambee, B.
Kalser, D. Egan, E. B. Walker, E. Fitzharris, E.
McFarland and J. Looby.

First Grammar.—Taught by Prof. J. Lyons.
The following students were promoted to Rhetor-
ic: Messrs. W. K. Roy, H. Goddard, J. A. Fox,
P. Rhodes, L. Wilson, T. Lappin, D. Brown, J.
Waltz, T. Dillon, J. Kane, P. F. Dwyer, J. Nash.
Second Grammar.—Taught by Mr. F. X. Der-
rick. Promoted to First Grammar. Messrs. N.
Mitchell, S. Rowland, J. Leunig, C. Hutchings,
C. Clarke, B. Matthers, R. Robinson and W. F.
Spiehels.

Third Grammar.—Taught by Prof. C. J. Landy.
Are promoted to the First Class, Messrs. P. Hable,
and O. B. 13; to the Second Class, Messrs. M. Mor-
ison, T. Murray and L. Trudell.

Fourth Grammar.—Taught during last session
by Bro. Camillus. The members of this Class are
promoted as follows: Mr. W. Reily to First Class;
Messrs. A. Monney, E. Mullen, P. Brown,
W. Roney, P. Hall and E. Woolman to Third Class.

Fifth Grammar.—Taught part of the Session
by Bro. Albert, becomes now the Fourth Class, with
Bro. Alban as teacher. Messrs. L. Batten, P. Davis and R. Finley are promoted to Third Class.

[Continued in our next number.]

The Chair of Irish Language established here
has been largely advertised by the press of the
whole country. The examination of the Irish

Class shows that not the love alone of the " Old
Country," but the beauty of the tongue and the
richness of its luture, are the incentives to the
study of the Irish language.
Mr. R. Boyd rendered “Horatius at the Bridge” in very good style. Mr. Boyd possesses an excellent voice, and by long training and some attention to the graces of attitude and gesture, will make a fine speaker. Mr. J. C. Eisenman gave the speech of “Leona, idea to the Spartans” in his peculiarly pleasing style. A little more variety of voice would have been desirable.

Mr. S. Rowland next appeared, in the character of a “Gentleman of colour” and kept us in a roar of laughter by a very witty and characteristic speech. Mr. Rowland was loudly encored.

“Ode to his troops” was rendered with much spirit by Mr. B. E. Gamble. Mr. Fox now re-appeared with a “Parody on Excelsior”, and produced a similar effect to that of his speech on “The Elbow.”

Mr. R. M. Robinson next rendered the speech of Patrick Henry in very good style; and, though his voice was clear and flexible, it was evident he felt some embarrassment. This he will overcome by practice.

Mr. R. McCarthy now followed with an oration on the subject: “Where there is a will there is a way.” This oration contained some fine ideas, well arranged, and was delivered with considerable ability; yet, for length, for an occasion like the one behind the orator, was a serious objection. Indeed, in our humble opinion, not only were several of the speeches and recitations too long, but there were too many of them for one night. It would be more agreeable, and more profitable, to have fewer speeches and have them more frequently, than to crowd too much into one thing.

Mr. Seth Rowland again appeared, and closed the speeches with a very humorous stamp speech, which kept his audience in a continual roar of laughter. We need scarcely say that he was again loudly encored.

After the speeches, and the usual compliment of dinner, and supper, and see how many will fail to answer “Present,” the roll was called at breakfast; here, to a great extent, it means a hospital, part of an article written by one of his Professors, and innocently read the same as an essay before the same Professor. The latter being of a merciful disposition, the “daring deed” would have been forgiven had our reporter been indignant at the young gentleman’s failure to give due credit to the Scholastic.

In our next number we will give a full account of the exercises of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association.

InLocution.—Special encouragements will be given to the Election Class, whose exercises will be held in Washington Hall, as soon as circumstances will permit.

On the 29th inst. the St. Aloysius’ Philodemic and St. Edward’s Literary Societies held a joint meeting for the purpose of arranging the programme of the next public debate and literary entertainment, which they have resolved to give on the evening of Tuesday, March 1st. The question selected for the debate read, as follows: Resolved—that spoken language was complete. This debate will be held in the large hall. None of the members who took part in the last debate will take part in the above.

The word Infarmacy, at least at Notre Dame, seems to be losing its meaning. In the common acceptance of the term, it means a hospital, a place for the sick; here, to a great extent, it means a place for the relaxation of the mind during class days, and long detention during recreation days. Let the roll be called at breakfast, dinner, and supper, and see how many will fail to answer “Present,” although sick, very sick indeed, from all sorts of fevers and aches. “Examination” included. O Infarmacy, how many things are done under thy shadow.

NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

NOTRE DAME, Feb. 3, 1870.

WILLIAM A. FISTHAM.

M.E. No. 2, 1870.

Mimeo. Editors: Please insert the following: The result of a regular meeting of the Notre Dame Cornet Band, held on Friday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of electing officers for the coming season, was as follows:

President, Mr. Boyle.

Vice-President and Ass’t Leader, C. Clarke.

Secretary, R. H. McCarty.

Treasurer, L. M. Gibson.

Librarian, J. McMurry.

Drum Major, E. Fitzharris.

R. H. McCarty, Sec'y.
Law Department of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

The second term of this department opens on the first Monday in February, A. D. 1870. That the student may have the full benefit of the course, it is desirable that all those intending to enter upon the study of Law should make application as early a date as possible. It is important that this fact should be attended to, inasmuch as we cannot depart from the adopted course of legal studies, and through which the student shall in all cases be required to pass before being entitled to a Diploma from this University.

The course of studies embraces, chiefly—Ethics; Constitutional and International Law; Common Law, in all its divisions; the Law of Contracts; Equity; Criminal Law; Commercial Law; the Law of Evidence, Pleading and Practice.

The usual, and it may be added the unprofitable, system of lecturing is discarded, and in its stead the use of such text-books as are universally admitted to be standard authorities on the principles of Law. In addition to this, and for the purpose of imparting a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of his profession to the student, the members of the Class shall be required from time to time to argue cases, draw up pleadings, and conduct law-suits according to the rules and formalities of regular courts of justice. The entire course for those just commencing is intended to be completed in two years, or in four terms; which last correspond with the terms of the other departments of the University.

It is hardly necessary to say that in many substantial features the advantages to the law-student are of a superior class. In the first place, the prescribed course is not only much longer, and more fundamental, than that pursued in the majority of law schools, but also in the matter of education, and in general qualifications, a higher standard of perfection is required in candidates for graduation. Again, being entirely separated from the disturbances incident to cities and to large communities, the student is free to devote his time and energies to the solid attainment of the knowledge of a profession which while it is theoretical, is also, in point of study, that most exacting into which a young man can enter. For bar-tickets, address Rev. W. Convy, S. C. O.

St. Edward's Literary Association.


We learn from the Librarian's report that the Library has been increased by the addition of several valuable works. Among the donors to the Library last session we notice the names of Rev. Father Lemonnier and Brother Camillus. The Librarian reported a handsome balance on hand. From the able report of the late Secretary, Mr. D. A. Clarke, we learn that there were twenty-two original essays read before the Society, and six questions discussed. These do not include the declamations and extempore addresses that are frequently delivered. The number of members admitted this session is eight.

St. Cecilia Philomathian Association.


Tiwepians.

At a meeting of the Association, held on the 28th inst, for various reasons it was decided that the semi annual election of officers take place two weeks in advance of the regular term, the emergency justifying such departure from the Constitution. The result of the election was as follows:

The President and President of the past session were unanimously re-elected, the Vice-President also being unanimously elected. The officers of the present session are:

Director, Mr. F. X. Derrick, S. C. O. Assistant, A. W. Arrington.

Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad.

Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad.

For and after Sunday, Nov. 14th, 1869, Passenger Trains will leave South Bend, as follows:

GOING EAST:

Live South Bend, 9:30 a. m. 11:30 a. m.
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All four trains make direct connection at Toledo with trains in the East.

For full details, see the Company's Posters and Time Tables at the Depot, and other Public Places.

E. PHILLIPS, C. P. LECLAIR, H. BROWN, C. B. HATCH.

URL CRIN,

The Thespians were never so prosperous as at present. The majority of the members have fine talents for the stage, to which the neighbors and visitors who have attended their performances will certify; and when we consider that they are but amateurs, how much more does it not redound to their credit. The seal displayed by the members of this Society is indeed remarkable. No dead-heads are in it, and none allowed to enter it. A student to be admitted must not only be talented but must be high in the estimation of his fellow-students and the officers of the Institution. The regular meetings of the Association are held from 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M., on Sundays, and the intervening time is spent in voice-culture and the attainment of graceful gestures and positions.

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M. SLOAT, Manager and Gen'l Sup't. New Albany.

Between Laporte and Peru.—Leaves Laporte 8:50 a. m.—Passenger.

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